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# The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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*From my own* CHAMBERS.

——*Re ipsa repori*
*Facilitate nihil homini esse melius, neque Clementia.*
TERENT.

SHALL this Day give my Readers a few Thoughts upon the princely Virtue of *Clemency*, with a View to some late Transactions, which I shall mention before I conclude.

The Ancients had such an Idea of *Clemency*, that they believ'd JUPITER had no Power to *punish* without Advice in the Council of the Gods; tho' he could make his Thunder roll, of his own Pleasure, in order to *terrify* Sinners. 'We do not, says PLUTARCH, so much esteem the immortal Powers for the '*Punishments* they inflict, as for the *Mercy* they shew.'

Whatever *Piety* adores in superior Beings, *Humanity* must admire in those of our own Species. Hence we look upon *Clemency* in *Man* to be the most *amiable* of all Virtues, a Virtue that even transcends our Praise, and elevates almost to Divinity: And in *Princes*, who of all others have the most Opportunities of exercising this Virtue, it commands a *Love* that obeys with more Alacrity than *Terror*. When those Images of God on Earth do endeavour to *imitate him* in this Respect, we may truly say they are arrived at the Summit of all *human Excellence*.

MARCUS AURELIUS, that best of Emperors, says of himself, that he never refus'd his *Clemency* to those who asked it, nor ever *treated ill* those who *depended* on him: For that, in his Opinion, nothing was worthy to be called a *Victory* which had not *Clemency* to accompany it. To be victorious over an Enemy is merely *human*, but to pardon him afterwards, *divine*.

AUGUSTUS refus'd to condemn to Death a Man that was accus'd of designing to *kill him*, because the Proofs and Circumstances were not sufficiently strong. He chose rather, he said, to leave him to the Judgment of God, if *guilty*, than to run the Hazard of destroying an *innocent* Person in too much Care for his own Security.—The Man thus pardon'd, however desperate *before* his Resolutions were, must have been a Monster if he had ever *afterwards* attempted the Life of this Prince: And AUGUSTUS was wise enough to see, that after so many *recent Instances* shewn at the Beginning of his Reign, there was nothing could conciliate to him the Hearts of the *Romans* like *Clemency*.

When I reflect upon the Reign of PETER the Great, late Emperor of *Russia*, and admire all the high Qualities and Virtues of that *wonderful Man*, it does not a little damp my Pleasure when I come to the Severity of his *Executions*. I feel a Sort of *Grief* mix'd with *Pity* at this Imperfection in the first Character of his Age. That Monarch did indeed attempt to excuse himself, as he could not but be sensible how these *Slaughters* would be look'd upon in the other Nations of Europe. 'His 'Subjects, he said, were *Brutes*, and must be treated in 'this Manner: *Lenity* would have *no Effect* on them.' But if this was really the Case, the *Russians* must be then more remov'd from Humanity than they have since shewn themselves, or their Sovereign had too contemptible an Opinion of their *Understanding* and *Virtues*.

I cannot help thinking, that even in our Age and Nation a great many Lives might have been sav'd, on a certain *memorable Occasion*, and yet the Throne as firmly establish'd, if *wrong Prejudices* had not been instill'd into a Prince who had ever before the Character of *Clement*. We had at least a *verbal Declaration* from one of the greatest Persons that then suffer'd, which deserves all the Credit that can be due to the last Words of a dying Man, that 'if the Prince who then reign'd had been 'pleas'd to *give him his Life*, he should have thought 'himself *oblig'd* never more to have taken Arms against 'him.'—*Clemency* will always have this Effect on generous Minds, let Passions or Opinions be what they will; and therefore this Virtue should stand forth, on *most Occasions*, after a very few Sacrifices have been made to *Justice*.

Where many are concern'd in a Conspiracy, a few only can be *eminent in Guilt*: And even of them, some may afterwards atone for their Crime by sincere *Penitence*, which nothing can so fully command as *Clemency*. But to extend this Virtue to a *single Person*, when we have him in our Power, and know that *he alone* was personally bent on doing us an Injury, is much more difficult; yet of this we have a famous Instance in LYCURGUS, the Spartan *Reformer* and *Legislator*.

This great Man, thro' whose wise Institutions the *Spartan* Republick so long flourish'd, had an *Eye* beat out in a Sedition, which was raised against him on Account of the *Severity* of his Laws. When the Tumult was appeas'd, the Man, who had given him the Blow, was brought to him a *Prisoner*, for him to inflict such Punishment as he should think proper. But LYCURGUS, instead of doing the Fellow the least Injury, took him into his *Family*, and made him one of his *Disciples* in the Rules of Virtue and good Morality. Having kept him thus for about a Year, he brought him publickly into the Assembly of the *People*, and exhibited him for an Example of as much *Virtue* then, as he had been before of every *Vice*. *This*, says he, *is the Man, that came under my Care proud, outrageous, and debauch'd: Behold I restore him again to the Community humble, gentle, regular, and altogether fit to do the Republick Service.*

But this LYCURGUS, tho' he pardon'd the Crime of a popular Commotion, would have shewn less Lenity towards a *Coward*, if we may guess at the Temper of the *Legislator* from the Effects of his Laws and Customs among the *Spartans*.—The Emperor AUGUSTUS, upon a certain Time, forgave even *Cowardice*, when the Effect of it was the imminent Hazard of his own Person. This Monarch riding out with one of his Servants, they met a furious wild *Boar*, which seem'd equally ready and able to devour them both. The *Servant*, instead of exposing his own Life to save that of his *Master*, put himself on the Side that was farthest from Danger, and made a kind of *Rampart* of the Imperial Person. AUGUSTUS surmounted the Danger, and his *trembling Companion* expected to fall next after the Boar: But instead of that, he was forgiven on the Spot, the Emperor not imputing his Pusillanimity to any Want of *Duty* or *Care*, but to the irresistible Force of his *Nature*.

It is indeed evident from a great Number of Instances, that *Courage* is a Quality to be acquired, and that few Men are *steadily brave*, who have not inur'd themselves to Danger. I have heard a Story of a *Volunteer* of Quality, in one of the *Dutch* Wars, that was a remarkable Instance of this. When the Fleets began to engage, he *ran down* from off the Deck, where the Duke of *York* then commanded in Person. His Royal Highness, missing one of his Company, order'd the Fugitive to be *fetch'd up*. He was brought, but took the first Opportunity of *escaping* again, and so on to a *third* or *fourth* Time. At last, addressing himself to the Prince, *Sir*, says he, *'tis not that I am unwilling to stay, but because I want the Power. If your Highness please to order, I will be ty'd to the Main-Mast, or in any Place of the greatest Danger, and I shall soon get over my Fears: But at present, while I have Liberty, I must make use of it for my own Preservation.*

*War*, when conducted with the greatest Moderation, is of necessity such a *cruel Scene*, that if *Clemency* does not appear when she has Opportunity, it becomes most horrible. It has been a Rule with some Princes, to make use of *all Means*, and to have no Regard to the Lives they lavishly throw away, in order to carry their Point. But ALPHONSUS, the wise and good King of *Arragon*, was quite of another Disposition.

This Prince had laid Siege to *Gaeta*, a strong City in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Garrison, being closely press'd, turn'd out all the *Women*, *Children*, *aged* and *useless* People, in order to be the less incumber'd. His General, who commanded the Attack, refus'd to receive them, and came to his Majesty, who cover'd the Siege with his main Army, to desire Leave to drive them back again into the Town. *By this Means, Sir*, quoth the Soldier, *they will soon eat up all their Provisions, and we shall starve them out.* ALPHONSUS, having consider'd the deplorable State of these helpless poor Wretches, was so far from taking the Advice of his General, that he order'd them immediately to be reliev'd from their dangerous Situation between the Besiegers and Besieged. *I put more Value*, says he, *upon the Lives of these, than upon ten Gaetas. Let them have Provisions for some Days, and Liberty to retire where they shall think proper.* The Consequence was, that the King, tho' with an Army of 40,000 Men, could not take the Place, but was oblig'd to raise the Siege: But a most glorious Consequence, the Reward of *Clemency*, follow'd soon after, when the Citizens and Soldiers made a *voluntary Surrender*, in Gratitude for the Kindness shewn to their *Wives*, *Parents*, and *Children*.

If we reflect on what has lately pass'd in *Flanders*, and compare the Conduct of *another Monarch* with that of ALPHONSUS, must we not shudder at the Difference? The *Fairness* shewn in the Battle of *Fontenoy*, when Materials not permitted by the Law of Arms were made use of, and the *Clemency* afterwards, when Multitudes that might have been sav'd were suffer'd to pine away in Anguish, and the very Surgeons were strip'd both of their Cloaths and Instruments, will appear in History but very odd Circumstances of the Life of LEWIS *the well-beloved*. And however these Circumstances may be omitted by the *French* Historians, they will scarcely be pass'd over by the *English*. In all Probability they may heighten the Enmity between the two Nations, and sow in *ours* the Seeds of Revenge.

Happy indeed will it be, if an entire Dislike of *French* Manners, Fashions, and Alliances, should result from this Treatment. I would not indeed wish to see their Measures *retaliated* on them, tho' I should rejoice to see it in our Power. They represent the *English* as *fierce* and cruel, and themselves as the most *generous* and *humane* People on the Universe: But should the Opportunity ever offer, to let them taste the *Humanity* of an *English Army*, and the *Clemency* of an *English Prince*, I am firmly of Opinion the two Nations must change their Characters, unless *present Resentment* had too much the Ascendent.

We have a Saying, that prevails only among People of the lowest Taste and Morals; *I forgive, but shall never forget*. This is recorded by the *French* Writers, as one of the common Expressions of LEWIS XIV. How compatible with that *Greatness of Mind*, which on other Occasions they ascribe to that Monarch, is easy to perceive: For what is it more than declaring, *I defer my Vengeance at present, but will have my full Gust of it at a more convenient Opportunity?* Something like the Man who upon his Death-Bed was call'd upon for Forgiveness by one who had injur'd him, and gave for Answer, *Yes Sir, if I die I forgive you:—But if I live—remember!*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Constantinople, June* 16. The Shah Nadir being in full March, as we apprehended, for the City of Trebisond, when he arriv'd at a Place call'd Achisca, turn'd off very unexpectedly towards Kars, where the Serasker had assembled a great Army; upon which there follow'd a very obstinate and bloody Engagement. We are told here, that the Persians had much the worst of it; but as the Court has not thought fit to publish any Particulars of this pretended Victory, most People take the Liberty of doubting it. However that Matter might be, we are assur'd, that immediately after the Battle, the Shah retir'd towards the City of Teflis, which is the Capital of Georgia. Some attribute this to the great Loss he sustain'd; some to the breaking out of a Rebellion in those Parts; and others again, to his having receiv'd Advice that the

Grand Signor was determin'd to act againſt him with all his Forces. Such as are reputed the beſt Judges differ from all theſe, and are perſuaded the Shah retir'd for no other Reaſon, but becauſe the Perſians are not in a Condition to undertake the Siege of any Place that is tolerably well fortified. However it has happen'd, the Court is extremely pleas'd with this Retreat; but we have ſince receiv'd ſome News which is not altogether ſo agreeable. In ſhort, the Baſhaw of Baſſora not only perſiſts in his Rebellion, but has alſo taken the Field with an Army of 40,000 Men; upon which it has been thought proper to form a Camp of the like Number of European Troops in the Neighbourhood of Adrianople, at the Head of which, it is ſaid, the Grand Vizir will ſhortly put himſelf, in order to march againſt this Rebel. The Capudan Baſhaw has put to Sea with a ſmall Fleet for the White Sea.

*Turin, July* 21. We ſee here a Liſt of the Enemy's Forces, according to which Count Gage has under him 15,000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, Spaniards and Neapolitans, beſides 7500 Genoeſe: The Infant Don Philip's Army conſiſts of 21,000 Foot and 2000 Horſe, beſides 10,000 Swiſs; and Marſhal Maillebois has under him 12,000 Foot and 3000 Horſe: In all 73,500 Men. Our Forces in the Field, including the Auſtrian Army, make about 45,000 Men.

*Turin, July* 24. Our Troops have occupied not only the Caſtle of Iſola, but alſo that of Dolce-Aqua, both which are ſituated in the County of Nice. A good Quantity of Proviſions and four Pieces of Cannon were found in theſe two Poſts. Seven Thouſand Men have been detach'd, from the Body of Troops near Ceva, under the Command of General Audybert, in order to reinforce the King's Army in the Neighbourhood of Alexandria. This Detachment was made upon Advice that the French Troops, which had been left behind, were following the Spaniards in their March towards Acqui: So that we are now ſure that neither Ceva nor Chieraſco are in any Danger; yet it has been reſolv'd not to weaken the Garriſons of theſe two Places.

*Genoa, July* 24. The Engliſh Squadron that cruizes in theſe Seas conſiſts of 14 Men of War: It has not yet made any Attempt upon our Coaſt; however, it is reported that the Engliſh Commodore will bombard Savona, where they are making the beſt Diſpoſitions againſt ſuch a Viſit. The 22d Inſtant 12 Catalan Barks and eight French Tartans arrived here, laden with Artillery, Ammunition, Proviſions, &c.

*Rome, July* 24. Some Differences having happen'd between the Magiſtrates of Viterbo and the General of the Neapolitan Troops, the latter made them ſenſible they were in the wrong, at leaſt in diſputing with a Man who has Legions at Command. The Argument made uſe of by the General was, quartering a Detachment upon the Inhabitants of Viterbo, with Orders to ſtay there until the Magiſtrates ſhould give him the Satisfaction he demanded. Matters ſtanding thus, M. Fuſarelli, Apoſtolick Commiſſary, ſtept between them as a Mediator, and adjuſted the Diſpute in an amicable Manner, ſo that the Neapolitan Troops have continued their March through Tuſcany towards the Frontiers of the Modeneze.

All our Letters from Naples ſpeak of a conſiderable Augmentation which his Sicilian Majeſty has reſolv'd to make in his Troops. A Commiſſary is arriv'd here from that Court, to make Enquiry after ſome important Diſpatches ſent by an Eſtafette, which are ſaid to be loſt.

According to the Scheme of the Count de Gages, all is puſh'd to the utmoſt. He adviſed the King of the Sicilies to march the laſt Man in his Dominions, capable of bearing Arms, this Campaign. *Your Subjects*, ſaid he, *dare refuſe you nothing now, and therefore take enough to put yourſelf in ſuch a Condition as to want nothing from them for the future. Even Neapolitans, when they have it not in their Power to rebel, may be loyal.* The Auſtrians owe the preſent Situation of their Affairs to want of Addreſs. They inſulted the Holy Father, treated the King of the Two Sicilies with Diſdain, and the Republick of Genoa with ſuch Contempt, as not to conſult her before they ſold her Dominions. Yet it is viſible that theſe ſmall and inconſiderable Powers have chang'd the Face of Affairs, and given that Superiority to the Houſe of Bourbon, which ſhe has at preſent. The new French Miniſter here has ſome mighty Project upon the Anvil.

*From the Auſtrian Camp at Rivarone, July* 26.

The two Armies under the Infant Don Philip and Count Gage, which joined the 19th Inſtant, have ſeparated again, after having inveſted Seravalle, and erected Batteries againſt it. The Infant Don Philip's Army ſtays in the Neighbourhood of Boſco along the River Orba. Count Gage has advanced to Baſſa-Acqua and the Tower of Garofalo between Alexandria and Tortona, which laſt Place he intends to beſiege. A conſiderable Detachment of Count Gage's Army appear'd Yeſterday oppoſite to our Camp on the other Side of the Tanaro, in order to reconnoitre the Banks of this River below Alexandria. The Waradins and Huſſars, that were on this Side, retir'd at the Enemy's Approach, thinking them more numerous than they were; but General Count Schulenbourg being inform'd of it, ſent them back to harraſs the Spaniards, which they did ſucceſsfully, and forced them to return to their Camp, with the Loſs of a few Men kill'd, and ſome taken Priſoners. There is a great Deſertion among the Spaniſh Troops.

*Milan, July* 27. We hear that the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops, now marching through Tuſcany, are to proceed to the Modeneze, and make a powerful Diverſion there; if this be true, Count Schulenbourg will be oblig'd to weaken his Army conſiderably, in order to oppoſe the Enemy's Progreſs in that Duchy.

*From the Saxon Auxiliary Army, July* 30, *dated from the Head Quarters near Johanni here.*

Yeſterday the King of Pruſſia made a Motion in the Right Line of his Left Wing, and poſted it in Flank along the Elbe from the ſecond Line of the Left Wing, beginning from Hohlolau, and reaching to Jaromitz, the Cavalry being poſted in the Wings, and the Infantry in the Center, the whole conſiſting of Barnath's and Mellendorff's Regiments of Dragoons, Namur's and the Regiment of Black Huſſars, with five Battalions of Foot, and two of Grenadiers. He detach'd beſides four Battalions of Foot, two Battalions of Grenadiers, Bonin's and Poſadowſki's Regiments of Dragoons, beſides a Troop of Huſſars, to poſt themſelves in and about the Town of Jaromitz. He alſo ſent one Battalion of Grenadiers to Naſchod, and another to Neuſtadt, where there are alſo 100 Officers of Huſſars. It is alſo reported, that he has ſent two Regiments of Horſe and one of Foot to Schweidnitz in Sileſia.

In the Afternoon Lieutenant-General Count Collowrath and Major-General Hartſch, paſs'd the Adler with five Battalions of Auſtrians, and encamp'd on the Left of the Mountain of the Croats, upon which a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon has juſt been erected.

This Day, by the Reports of the Pruſſian Deſerters, who came in, the King had receiv'd Ziethen's Regiment of Huſſars by Rothembourg's Dragoons; and by other Accounts, the greateſt Part of his Huſſars were to encamp behind the Metau, between Jaromitz and Neuſtadt, in order to preſerve Communication with the County of Glatz.

*From the Camp of the Auſtrian and Saxon Troops near Pardubitz, July* 31.

This Day we had Intelligence, that the Pruſſians had reinforc'd their Poſts of Cavalry between Neuſtadt and Jaromitz, in order to preſerve their Communication with the County of Glatz.

*Breſlau, Aug.* 4. According to our Advices from General Naſſau's Camp at Neuſtadt, Major General Baron Trenck, with 1000 Pandoures and 200 Horſe, advanced the 27th of laſt Month to Ziegenhals, deſigning to take it by Storm: For which Purpoſe, to conceal his Deſign, he firſt made a falſe Attack on the Left Wing of General Naſſau's Corps, but was vigorouſly repulſed there by Wartenberg's Huſſars. The Attack upon Ziegenhals was made about 11 o'Clock at Night: The Pandoures endeavour'd to ſcale the Walls in ſeveral Places; but Lieutenant-Colonel Kalckreuth, who commands there, after a diſpute of four Hours, beat them off, and forced them to retire. Baron Trenck left before the Walls 41 Men dead, and 90 wounded, beſides many others which the Pandoures carried off.

*Ratiſbon, Aug.* 5. Advices from Bohemia of the 31ſt of laſt Month ſay, that a Detachment of Prince Charles of Lorrain's Army had paſſed the Adler in order to occupy the Camp which the Pruſſians lately quitted; that General Nadaſti, who commands the Van Guard, was gone to Jaromitz, and was follow'd by General Radicati with the Troops that were at Pardubitz, and that General Philibert, with the Body of Reſerve, kept within a ſmall Diſtance of them. Theſe Advices add, that the Pruſſians were intrenching themſelves in the Camp they occupy on the Right of the Elb, and that they raiſe large Contributions in the Circles contiguous to the Frontiers of Saxony.

*Berlin, Aug.* 7. The King having been inform'd of a new Deſign to invade his Dominions, his Majeſty has reſolv'd to form an Army of Obſervation for the Safety of his Frontiers; and accordingly the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau has receiv'd Orders to aſſemble all the Regiments in theſe Quarters. Purſuant to theſe Orders the Prince arriv'd here the 5th Inſtant, with all the General Officers that are to command under him, and the Troops, as we are aſſur'd, will be forthwith put in Motion; whether to act offenſively, or on the defenſive, is as yet a doubtful Queſtion with moſt People.

*Francfort, Aug.* 6. The Electoral Miniſters had a Conference the 4th Inſtant at the Houſe of the Elector of Mentz's Miniſters; thoſe of Brandenbourg and Palatine were not there: The Saxon Miniſter was preſent, but he declar'd that he had no Inſtructions, and conſequently could not concur in any Reſolution; upon which the Aſſembly broke up without ſettling any Thing. This is not the Way to a ſpeedy Election, and ſufficiently ſhews that the Court of Vienna is not ſo ſure of making it fall on the Grand Duke, as hath been reported. The Reports of an Aſſociation of the Circles, are not better grounded.

*Francfort, Aug.* 8. The Prince of Conti having laid a Bridge acroſs the Rhine at Hardt near Philipſtourg, a Body of between 4 and 5000 Men, ſome ſay 8000, paſſed over with ſix Pieces of Cannon, and took Poſt on this Side, and burnt a Magazine of Hay belonging to the Grand Duke's Army: Upon which General Trips began his March with his Body of Troops, in order to oblige the French to repaſs the Rhine; ſome ſay they have actually retir'd at his Approach.

Since the Arrival of Baron Keſſelſtadt, firſt Embaſſador of the Elector of Mentz, two Conferences have been held at his Houſe about the Election. M. Pollman, one of the Embaſſadors of Brandenbourg, aſſiſted at the ſecond Conference, tho' not at the firſt, and made a Declaration in very ſtrong Terms, in his Pruſſian Majeſty's Name, againſt reſtoring the Vote of Bohemia to its Activity.

*Duſſeldorp, Aug.* 10. By the laſt Advices from the Grand Duke of Tuſcany's Army, a Body of 18 or 20,000 Men will be forthwith detach'd from it for the Netherlands; and the Independant Companies, which make part of this Corps, have already begun their March thither.

*From the Camp of the Allies at Vilvorden, Aug.* 10.

We have receiv'd Advice, that the Count de la Serda's and Capt. Bethune's Independant Companies have begun their March from the Grand Duke of Tuſcany's Army, in order to come and ſerve again in the Netherlands.

*Oudenard, Aug.* 7. We are getting ready here a great many Veſſels, for tranſporting to Ghent a conſiderable Train of Artillery with Bombs and Cannon Balls in Proportion, for the Siege of Oſtend. We are aſſur'd that the French Artillery actually in the Army, at the Siege of Dendermond, and on the Canal of Bruges, conſiſts of 180 Pieces of Cannon, and 102 Mortars.

*Bruſſels, Aug.* 9. We are actually repairing in all Haſte Monteray Fort, and the Works at the Gates of Anderlecht and Namure; and Yeſterday the Government laid an Embargo on all the Boats in our Canal. The Duke of Cumberland has demanded 10,000 Pioneers of the States of this Province, who, it's ſaid, are to be employ'd in making a Road through the Fields 60 Feet in Breadth, from Dighem to Nivelle; but the general Opinion is, that his Royal Highneſs will ſet thoſe Pioneers to fortify his Camp, in order to cover this City and Antwerp at the ſame Time; for we are aſſur'd, that it has been reſolv'd in a Grand Council of War held at Vilvorden, that the Army ſhall remain in its Camp; and that it is in Purſuance of this Reſolution that eight Redoubts have been raiſed between the burnt Bridge and Willebroek, and Artillery planted on them. By theſe and other Diſpoſitions we hope to ſtop the Progreſs of the French Army, which is ſaid to be 80,000 ſtrong, without including the 18 Battalions that have been detach'd to beſiege Oſtend under the Command of Count Lowendahl. The King of France is actually at Aloſt with the Dauphin and Marſhal Saxe, and his Army reaches as far as Aſſche. The Duke de Duras, who has advanc'd towards Antwerp with 15,000 Men, has order'd the Magiſtrates of Capelle and Louderzel to make two Roads through the Woods, from the Canal to the Scheld, capable of marching fifty Men a-breaſt. We have a Confirmation that the Enemy are going on with the Siege of Dendermond. At the Time the King of France ſent Count Lowendahl Orders for beſieging Oſtend he underwrote them with his own Hand thus: 'I doubt not either of your Zeal or of 'your Succeſs, and ſhall reward both with the Staff of 'a Marſhal of France.'

*Oſtend, Aug.* 11. The Enemy have unmaſk'd two Batteries, conſiſting of ſix Pieces of Cannon, three of which flank'd the Harbour, the other three the Quay and Paſſage out of Town; they kept a ſmart Fire for three Hours, but as they have not fir'd ſince Ten o'Clock this

Morning, it is ſuppoſed a Battery of the Town has ſilenced them. We expect a ſtrong Fire from the Enemy by To-morrow Night or Friday Morning, as they are erecting a Bomb Battery about 500 Yards from the Gacts.

*Hague, Aug.* 10. Our Letters from Italy bring Advice, that the Spaniards were, on the 24th of July, between Alexandria and Tortona; and that Count Gage was going to beſiege this laſt Town, while the Marquiſs de Salva, a Spaniard, carries on the Siege of Serravalle.

*Advices* from Bonn ſay, that the Elector of Cologne is not yet come to any final Reſolution with reſpect to his Vote at the Dyet of Election, his Electoral Highneſs not caring to do it 'till he ſees what Courſe the Court of Vienna will take. According to the ſame Advices, no Munſter Troops will ſtir out of the Elector's Dominions this Year.

By Letters from Peterſtourg of the 20th of laſt Month, we find the Court not much taken up with foreign Affairs, all their Attention being turn'd to the diſcovering the Authors of a Conſpiracy which was on the Point of being put in Execution. Above 80 Perſons of different Ranks and Conditions are already committed to Priſon on Account of this Plot, and ſome Foreigners are ſuſpected of being deeply concern'd in it. The French and Pruſſian Miniſters are extremely buſy in this Occaſion, and ſeem to expect great Advantages from it for their Courts.

*Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, dated Aug.* 10.

'They write from Munich, that ſeditious Bills have 'been found ſtuck up at the Doors of the Churches, 'and ſeveral great Houſes, containing in Subſtance, '*That thoſe who have given bad Advice to the Elector muſt be* '*torn in Pieces*, &c. ſince which the Guards have been 'doubled, Soldiers patrol about the Streets both Day 'and Night, and Centinels are poſted at proper Places 'to prevent riotous Aſſemblies. Orders were iſſued at 'the ſame time for the Regiment of Thoring to march 'up immediately to Munich. The Veldt-Marſhal 'Count Seckendorff, againſt whom the People ſeem to 'be highly exaſperated, has been obliged to take the 'neceſſary Precautions for the Safety of his Perſon, and 'double his Guard at Nymphenbourg. Baron de B—— 'is in the ſame Caſe, and dares not venture out of 'Doors without an Eſcorte. In ſhort, the People are 'in a great Ferment, and a total Change of Meaſures 'ſeems to be at hand.

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, July* 30. The Rev. Dean Meredith is collated, by his Grace the Lord Primate, to the Prebend of Tynan, in the Dioceſe of Armagh, (worth upwards of 300l. per Annum) void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

The Parliament of this Kingdom, which ſtood prorogu'd to the 20th of Auguſt, is farther prorogu'd to the 8th of October next, when they will meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Laſt Sunday the Right Rev. Dr. Ghenevix, Biſhop of Killaloe, was conſecrated at St. Patrick's Church, by his Grace Dr. Cobbe, Archbiſhop of Dublin, aſſiſted by the Right Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Biſhop of Kildare, and the Right Rev. Dr. Downes, Biſhop of Ferns, where a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion was preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Boyle Travers.

Laſt Wedneſday ended the Aſſizes at Glouceſter, when Thomas Alcock, for ſtealing a Horſe, Value 20s. from the Rev. Mr. John Boyce, and William Biſhop, for Felony, receiv'd Sentence of Death.

Willis, Boſton and Lewis, for the Murder of Bennett, are ſtill detain'd, the principal Evidence, which fixes the Murder upon them, not being found.

## LONDON.

The Lords of the Regency having receiv'd Information that the eldeſt Son of the Pretender lately embark'd in France, in order to land in ſome Part of his Majeſty's Kingdoms, laſt Tueſday Night a Proclamation was publiſh'd by Order of their Excellencies, offering a Reward of 30,000 l. to any Perſon who ſhall ſeize and ſecure the ſaid eldeſt Son of the Pretender, in caſe he ſhall land, or attempt to land, in any of his Majeſty's Dominions belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

Sunday Morning Admiral Vernon, attended with a grand Retinue, ſet out from his Houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, for Portſmouth, where he is to hoiſt his Flag on board the Princeſs Royal, a 90 Gun-Ship, in order to command the Squadron deſign'd for a ſecret Expedition.

Admiral Vernon has appointed Mr. Ramſey Clerk of the Securities to the Hon. the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, to be his Secretary, a Place worth 500 l. a Year.

We hear that the ſeveral Regiments of Marines have received Orders to be ready to march on the firſt Notice, to embark on board the Fleet commanded by Admiral Vernon.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have appointed William Fortune, Eſq; to be Receiver of the Land-Tax for Monmouthſhire, in the room of —— Williams, Eſq; who has reſign'd.

Tueſday Morning was married at Audley-Street Chapel, John Blagrave, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Reading in Berkſhire, to Miſs Cobb, a beautiful young Lady with a handſome Fortune.

The ſame Morning Richard Coleſton, Eſq; a young Gentleman lately arriv'd from America, was married to Miſs Anne Carter, of Crutched-Fryers, a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 12,000 l.

Laſt Week William Dixwell Grimes, Eſq; an eminent Merchant of this City, was married to Miſs Molly Black, only Daughter to William Black; a Virginia Merchant and Inſurer, and Niece to Alexander Hume, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, and Repreſentative in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark; an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 30,000 l. after which they ſet out for their Seat at Richmond in Surrey to celebrate their Nuptials.

Laſt Sunday died, after a ſhort Illneſs, at his Houſe in Pye-Corner, near Smithfield, Mr. Aſhuridge, a wholeſale Shoemaker, reputed worth 10,000 l.

On Sunday laſt died at Roſehill in Suſſex, John Fuller, Eſq; who repreſented the County of Suſſex in Parliament in the Reign of Queen Anne. He has left three Sons and one Daughter, to whom he has given large Fortunes.

Laſt Week died at Bridgnorth in Shropſhire, Captain Barnſley, many Years Commander of the Port Mahon Man of War; a Gentleman of true Bravery and Humanity.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter appointed the Rev. Mr. James Warburton to the Rectory of Audlem in the County of Cheſter, void by the Deceaſe of the laſt Incumbent.

On Saturday laſt a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable John Shrigley, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Oliphant, to hold the Rectory of Maſhbury, in the County of Eſſex and Dioceſe of London, together with the Rectory of Chignell St. James and Mary, in the ſaid County and Dioceſe.

By the indefatigable Diligence of the South-Sea Directors, Shuttleworth, alias Smith, has been obliged to decamp ſuddenly from Rome, where he had been otherwiſe apprehended; and it is thought that he is retiring to Genoa, where timely Application having been made, it is believ'd he will be ſeiz'd as ſoon as he arrives, and ſent home to receive the juſt Reward of his flagrant Breach of Truſt.

Between Eight and Nine o'Clock on Sunday Night laſt, three of the Impreſs'd Men on board the Tender lying in the River oppoſite the Tower, attempted to eſcape from thence by jumping over-board, and ſwimming to Shore; when one of them was drown'd, one taken, and the third made his Eſcape.

Laſt Week the Aſſizes ended at Bedford, when one Perſon was capitally convicted, viz. Abraham Saunders, for breaking open the Houſe of Mr. William Lindſey, in the Day-Time, and ſtealing 17s. 6d. Two were caſt for Tranſportation.

Laſt Week the Aſſizes ended at Hertford, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee and Mr. Juſtice Burnet, when four Perſons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. one for Houſebreaking, one for Horſe-ſtealing, and Robert Snow and Daniel Buckle, alias Chap-Buckle, for the Murder of a Male Infant, by drowning it in the New River. It appear'd by the Evidence, that the Child was begot by Snow on the Body of one Anne Foſſey; and that he went to her when the Child was four Days old, and told her he intended to ſend it to London to be nurſed: She conſented to it, and he carried away the Child, and afterwards agreed with Buckle (who was his Servant) to drop it in Shoreditch Pariſh. Buckle ſet out with it on Horſeback, but when he came to Hodſdon, found that the Child was dead, having receiv'd ſome Hurt by the Pummel of the Saddle, and there threw it into the New River, where it was found the next Morning. The Trial laſted ſeveral Hours, Snow having ſeveral Counſel to plead in his Behalf, who inſiſted he could not be guilty of Murder, ſince he had no Intent to deſtroy the Infant: However, the Jury found them both guilty of Wilful Murder, and they receiv'd Sentence of Death; but the Judges repriev'd them before they left Hertford; and we hear they will be tranſported for Life.

The Aſſizes held at Chelmsford for the County of Eſſex ended there on Saturday laſt, at Ten in the Morning, when James Goſwell was capitally convicted for breaking the Houſe of William Lucking, and ſtealing from thence Money and ſeveral Things of Value; Richard Thead, convicted of a Robbery on the Highway, and Jonathan Byerly, who was found guilty of breaking open the Houſe of Thomas Shore, and ſtealing from thence a Silver Half-Pint Mug, and other Things of Value, receiv'd Sentence of Death; but the two former were repriev'd, and the laſt order'd for Execution. At the ſame Time, four Perſons convicted in Lent Aſſizes, were order'd to be tranſported for 14 Years.

Laſt Saturday Morning George Robinſon was committed to the New Gaol, Southwark, by William Hammond, Eſq; for murdering in a cruel Manner Mary his Wife, near Briſtow-Cauſway, on Thurſday laſt.

[redacted]

The French have lately had a fine Magazine at Corbeil blown up, in which there were upwards of 100,000 Pounds Weight of Powder; the Commiſſary of Stores, and 40 or 50 Workmen, were deſtroy'd by this Accident, and the Chimnies, Roofs, and Windows of the Houſes for a League round were terribly ſhattered thereby.

Saturday Evening the Packets ſail'd for Oſtend, they do not now go into the Harbour, but ſend a Boat on Shore from the Road with the Mail, the Ships alſo have been forced to quit the Harbour to avoid the Danger of the Enemy's Fire.

Since the French became Maſters of the Forts at Damme and Plaiſſendal, the Inhabitants and Garriſon of Oſtend have had no other Water than what they were ſupply'd with from Dover by the Tranſports, which Service has been carefully and regularly perform'd.

Monday Orders were ſent for the Content Trader to ſail for Oſtend with all Expedition, on Board of which are Cadets, Gunners, Bombardiers, and three principal Engineers, for the Uſe of that Garriſon.

We hear that Admiral Anſon will hoiſt his Flag on board the Prince George, a 90 Gun-Ship now in the Downs, who with ſeven others of the Line will ſail in a few Days for the Relief of Oſtend.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Weaſel is arriv'd in the Downs from a Cruize, and has brought in a Dutch Ship from Flushing, laden with Powder and Shot, and other warlike Stores, which he took off Dungeneſs.

A large Swediſh Ship from Liſbon bound to Genoa, is taken by Commodore Cooper's Squadron on the Coaſt of Genoa.

Tueſday arriv'd at the Eaſt-India Houſe, Mr. Oliver, Supercargo of the York Indiaman, who was landed at

Plymouth from on board a Swediſh Ship from India, and left St. Helena the 19th of May, and gives an Account that the following Ships were arriv'd there, in their homeward-bound Paſſage, viz. the York, Capt. Laſcelles, and the Stafford, Capt. Baker, both from China; the Lapwing, Capt. Kirwin, and the Cæſar, Capt. Corte, both from Bencoolen; the King William, Capt. Phillips, from Bombay; the St. George, Capt. Robinſon, the Wincheſter, Capt. Sampſon, the Winchelſea, Capt. Baron, the Duke of Dorſet, Capt. Frognel, the Prince William, Capt. Webber, late Langworth, and the Montagu, Capt. Freeman, all from Coaſt and Bay.

The Officers of the French China Ships, taken by the Medway and Preſton Men of War, are come to St. Helena in the York.

Mr. Scarf, who went out a Supercargo on board the York to China is dead.

The Hardwicke, Capt. Hallet, from Bombay, bound to China, being informed that three Spaniſh Men of War, one of 64, and one of 50, and one of 18 Guns, were cruizing off Macao, ſhe put into Batavia.

The Elizabeth, Capt. Pennell, and the Fort St. George, Capt. Acton, were arriv'd at Anjango.

We hear that there is an Account from India, that the Fame Privateer, Capt. Comins, and the Winchelſea, Capt. Garrold, had taken a French China Ship, and a Ship from Manilla, both richly laden, and carried them into Madagaſcar.

By a Swediſh Indiaman arriv'd at Totneſs, we have the following Advice, viz. That Commodore Barnet, in the Depford, together with the Medway, Preſton, and Dolphin, has taken and carried into Batavia two French Eaſt-India Ships, one of 32 Guns and 250 Men, after an Hour's Engagement; the other Ship, commanded by Monſ. Du Bois, bound from Manille to Penticheri, on the Coaſt of Cormandel, having on board 70 Cheſts of Dollars, each Cheſt containing 3000 Dollars, and one Cheſt of uncoin'd Gold; the two Prizes are computed worth about 200,000 l. Sterling.

On Sunday laſt an Expreſs arriv'd in Town, with an Account that a Ship from Carolina had fallen in, on the 29th of June, near Cape Clear, with the Prince Frederick, Capt. Talbot, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

Monday the Owners of the above Privateers waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, and petition'd for a Convoy of Men of War to bring home their Prizes, which their Lordſhips immediately granted.

The Surprize Privateer, Capt Redmond, has taken three Martinico Ships, and carried them into Liſbon.

Laſt Week the Eagle Privateer, Bazely, arriv'd at Dover from a Cruize, and has carry'd in with her a French Privateer of four Carriage and eight Swivel Guns, and 45 Men: She is a new Veſſel belonging to Calais; has been but four Days at Sea, and has taken one Prize, which is a Brig. laden with Slates. In the Chace the Eagle kill'd two of the Frenchmen, and wounded one more, but receiv'd no Hurt themſelves.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight the Southwell Privateer, Capt. Purnell, and the Sheerneſs Privateer, late Capt. Furnell, both of Briſtol, arriv'd at that Port from a Cruize in a ſhatter'd Condition: On the 16th paſt, about 14 Leagues to the Weſtward of Uſhant, they fell in with two Frigates of 36 Guns each, and a large Merchant Ship; the latter purſued her Voyage, but the other two lay by and engag'd the two Privateers for ſix Hours, Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, in a moſt furious Manner; Capt. Furnell, his Maſter, and 11 of his Men were killed and 40 wounded; on board the Southwell 14 Men were kill'd and 35 wounded: The Frenchmen at laſt were obliged to ſheer off; but the two Engliſh Privateers had receiv'd ſo much Damage that they could not purſue them.

The Henrietta, Capt. La Botte Facrett, from Bourdeaux, ſuppos'd for Guinea, belonging to Port l'Orient, about 4 or 500 Tons, 28 Guns, and 14[illegible] Men, is taken by the Hardwick Privateer, Capt. Samp[illegible]n, and carried into Liſbon, after an obſtinate Engagement of fourteen Hours, wherein the Hardwick had 12 Men kill'd and 40 wounded.

The Bonetta, Capt. Alborne Sutle, bound for the Weſtern-Iſlands from Montſerrat, is loſt in her Paſſage, and the Captain and Crew were ſav'd by taking to their Boat.

The Whitehaven, Forſter, from Maryland for London, is taken by the French and carried into Breſt.

The Francis, Richardſon, from Oſtend for Cork, is taken off the Land's End by the Mercury, a French Man of War, and carried into Breſt.

By Letters from St. Kitt's, dated the 16th of June, we have Advice, that the following Veſſels are taken and carried into Porto Rico, viz. Capt. Bromedge, from Nevis for London; Capt. Harman, from Virginia for St. Kitt's; Capt. Dowrick, from Boſton for Jamaica; Capt. Narvin, for London from Antigua; Capt. Myrin, from Montſerrat for New York; Capt. Bogs, for Philadelphia from Ireland; Capt. Durham, from Bermudas for St. Euſtatia; Capt. Gulifer and Capt. Gurly, for Boſton from St. Euſtatia; Capt. Hudſon, from Boſton for Jamaica; Capt. Jenings, from Bermudas for Antigua; Capt. Herrod, a St. Kitt's Privateer; Capt. Froſt, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica; Capt. Troop, from New York for Carracao; Capt. Hutchins, from Barbadoes for South-Carolina; Capt. Buffen, from Euſtatia for Rhode-Iſland; a Snow from Barbadoes for South-Carolina; and Capt. Jones, from Antigua for Bermudas.

*Extract of a Letter from the Garland Privateer, Capt. Robert Taverner, at Sea, the 12th of July.*

'Having the good Fortune Yeſterday to take the 'Prize L'Invincible, Capt. Micheal Francis Comoin, 'from St. Domingo, have ſent her into Liſbon under 'the Care of my third Lieutenant, John Waller, in 'Hopes of greater Succeſs before I put into Port myſelf. 'Two Days after I left Kinſale, I had an Engage-'ment with a French Privateer of 30 Guns, Nine-'Pounders, which laſted of and on thirty-two Hours, 'wherein I had two Men kill'd, one Man his Arm and 'Thigh ſhot off, and five or ſix wounded: For near 'three Hours the Battle was exceeding hot, Broadſide 'and Broadſide; he ſhot away my Main-Top Gallant-'Maſt, wounded my Main-Maſt, ſhot my Sails and 'Rigging to Pieces, and I have a Nine-Pound Shot in 'my Hull, juſt above Water, and am certain I play'd 'my Part as well with him, for we ſaw his Sails ſhot 'to Pieces, his Men over his Side ſtopping Shot-Holes, 'and ſaw him throw a great Number of Men over-'board.'

They write from Liſbon of the 29th of July, that the Garland, Capt. Taverner, was arriv'd there with two Prizes, the one a very large Ship.

*From the London Gazette.*

## BANKRUPTS.

Joſeph Martindale, late of Fore-Street, in the City of London, Victualler.

Henry Wallbanck, now or late of the Pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

Doyly Stevens, of Worceſter-Place, London, Cornfactor.


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